

Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every

incorporated "HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877. Vol. XXXIII. No. 4364. 號七十月六年七十七百八千一英

日七十月五年丑丁

PPICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 80, Cornhill. GOBDON & GOTTE, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON &

Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Litreel. NEW YORK:-ANDREW WIND, 188, Nat-AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AIRD NEW ZKALAND :- GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-

LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATER. Manila, O. HAINSENN & Co. Macao, L. A. Da GRAGA.

Banks.

HONGRONG & SHANGHAI BANK. ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars. REBERVE FUND 500,000 Dollars. COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman-H. Hoppius, Esq. Deputy Chairman F. D. SABBOOM, Esq. E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, W. H. FORBER, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq. Hon. W. Keswick. Molvan, Ruq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Honghong, . . Thomas Jackson, Erq. Manager.

HWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKEDS. -- London and County

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED N Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the dally

On Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. 4 per cont. 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOURTED.

Oredits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Bausing and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No, 1, Queen's Road Bast. Hongkong, March 29, 1876. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA & CHINA. CAPITAL,.....£800,000. RESERVE FUND,.....£110,000.

> BANKERS. THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONG. KONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. MOTIOE.

THE POST of SECRETARY Will become Vacant on 1st August next. Applications, addressed to the CHAIRMAN, will be Received up to Noon of the 21st July, proz. Salary, \$1,500 per Annum, Hongkong, June 25, 1877.

CHINESE IMPERIAL S PER CENT. LOAN OF 1874

THE COUPONS falling due 80th June next of the above LOAN, together with the BUNDS DRAWN for Redemption on that Date, will be Paid at the Office of this Convoration on and after 80th June. The Coupons and Drawn Bonds must be left three clear days for examination. For the Hongrone & Shanghal

BANKING CORPORATION, Agents Issuing the Loan. T. JACKBON. Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 28, 1877. CHINESE IMPERIAL S PER CENT. LOAN OF 1874.

LIST of the DRAWN BONDS Repayable in Hongkong on the 80th June, 1877, and in London on the 19th August, 1877, can be obtained by the Holders on application at the HUNGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION, Agents Issuing the Loan. T. JACKEON. Chief Manager. Mongkong, June 25, 1877.

Intimations.

Chinese Imperial 8 per cent. Loan of 1874.

conformity with the stipulation con- in the fol- Messrs Chas. J. Gaupe & Co. lowing numbers of Bonds to be paid off at FRANCISCO and American Ports when the Interest thereon will cease to be generally:—Bran & Black, Sun Fron- payable, were this day Drawn at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking CHINA: Bustow, QUELCH & C. LEPBELL, CORPORATION, No. 31, Lombard Street, in Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. this City, in the presence of Mr George H. Foochow, HEDER & Co. Shanghai. BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

3082

3119

3145

3183

3260

3425

3459

3583

3610

3671

Amounting together to the sum of £31,315.

NOTICE.

VERY GREAT ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF

FLOUR, they will be compelled TO RAISE

One Cent per Pound, Commencing from the

DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

Customers, that in consequence of the

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY CO.,

Limited.

LANE, ORAWFORD & Co.

General Managers.

For the HONGKONG & SHANCHAL

2333

2364

2431

Countersigned.

W. W. VENN, JR.,

Notary Public.

4277

4315

369

4454

4474

4516

4530

4544

4637

4648

4668

4716

4724

4760

4773

4805

4860

4897

4928

4966

BANCKING CORPORATION

GEO. H. BURNETT,

Accountant.

5604

5688

5750

5873

5908

5921

596D

6015

6060

6128

General Agents. Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT and ARITHMETICIAN Desires an Activity," care of this Office. Houghous, May 26, 1877.

Flesh, Standing over 8 feet 4, the tatiest specimen of human being living.

Three inches Taller than the Great OHOW KEI ZEE.

HOTEL at All Hours in the Day and Evenround the World.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877.

NOTICE.

and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER from the First of January, 1877.

TAROM This Date Mr Edward Sheppard and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F.

China, June 1, 1877. 2 Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

LONDON, 17th April, 1877.

Sign our Firm per Procuration. THE Undersigned regret to inform their Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

the Price of their First Quality BREAD NOTICE.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877.

Hongkong, June 21, 1877. IVI Business of my OFFICE, during my THE CHINESE INSURANCE COM-Temporary Absence from the Colony. PANY, LIMITED. R. H. CAIRNS,

TTHE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 80th Instant, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors. OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

iy21

Hongkong, June 11, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE. ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the Hotel be L'Univers. Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR ROGERS has Returned to Hong-kong, and will be ready to Receive Patients on MONDAY, June 28th. Office, No. 7, Arbuthrot Boad. Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

Jean s Intimations.

PIANOS, Etc. TUNED AND REPAIRED,

A. HAHN.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in Care of Messra Lane, CRAWFORD & Co., Messis Chas. J. Gaupp & Co. 63

Hongkong, June 8, 1877.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company of HONGKONG and FOUCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by kny First-Class Bteamers, at corrent rates, Payable either here, in London, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of INDIA and the East. BIRLEY & Co.,

Hongkong, May 21, 1877. COANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 2014 mil 113 d 102 per 1876 en 15 15

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution Yor the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August paxt, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

ENGAGEMENT.

O and SEE the Huge Mass of Living

AND IS NOW ONLY A BOY!

Four inches Taller than CHANG, and

He will be Exhibited at the Hongkong ing, previous to his Departure for a tour

Notices of Firms.

TAR. WILHELM CARL ENGEL. BRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, have been admitted Partners in our Firm WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai. Hongkong, April 16, 1877.

ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.

MAR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to SANDER & Co.

HAVE This Day Established myself

BHIPBROKER. ROBERT DROSS.

NOTICE. TR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the

Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyds Register of Shipping. 2, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. MOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE Post-TIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSUB-

Ande Company (Limited). Sylvential off W. H. NOTLEY. Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above named DISPEN. BARY will be carried on by the Under-

WM. OBUIOKSHANK, Henricons, November 31, 1876.

For Sale.

PRESENT TEA.

ANE, ORAWFORD & Co.'s OUM-SHAW MIXTURE, Season 1877, will be ready for delivery about 1st July. Price, delivered free in any part of the United Kingdom, per 10 catty Boz, \$14; per 5 catty Box, \$8.

Early application is requested. Hongkong, June 14, 1877.

ANE, CRAWEORD & Co. having been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in as she now lies in the Harbour of Hong-HONGKONG for the well-known Firm kong, with Two Suits of Working of Mesers M. B. FOSTER & SONS, SAILS, One Suit NEW SAILS, (CHIEF AGENTS in ENGLAND for Mesars BASS & Co.,) are prepared to Supply ALE and STOUT of their Bottling at \$8 V per Case of 3 doz. quarts, and \$10.50 per

Case of 6 doz. pints. The Superior Quality of this BEER is undoubted, and L. C. & Co. confidently

recommend it. Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

FOR BALE. YUTLER, PALMER & Co. Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

BIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE. POLLINARIS SELTZER WATER, in Cases of 50 Stone Bottles. WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

FOR SALE.

TIENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry." TH. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche. JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and

WHITE WINES. STARTUP & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHEBRIES. Moulton & Co.'s COGNACS, 1,2,3 Stars. BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNACS.

JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co. Hongkong, April 9, 1877.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part L. to K, with Introduction. Royal Svo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Mesers Lane, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messre KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 29th June, 1877, at Noon,-FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, CASH del Boxes, Tea Trays, Table Knives and Forks, Key Rings, Spectacles, Watch Glasses, Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Needles, Pocket Flanks, Waterproof Coats, Al-

80 boxes Candles.

15 cases Burgundy, bottled by Alfred Morton. 15 cases Margaux, bottled by Alfred Morton.

25 bags White Beans. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7,1,7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the spatched for the above Ports spatched for the above Ports

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. PUBLIC AUCTION.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just Received from JAPAR, some se18 very Choice and Rare Specimens of NEW and OLD SATSUMA, KAGA, and KUTANI WARE, LACQUERED WARE, BRONZES, IVORY CARV. INGS, and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

> An Invoice of JEWELLERY, comprising: Brooches, Ear-rings, Lockets, Shirt Studs, &c., &c., &c. The above are now on view, and will be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY

the 2nd July, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m. TERMS OF BALE, Cash before delivery Mexican Dollars weighed at ?.1.7. All lots, with all facility and orfors description, at purchasers rink on the fall Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. H. Mossor, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY. the 9th day of July, 1877, at Noon, on

Board,—

The American Barkentine "ROSINA,"

Of 406 Tons Register or thereabouts, 1,500 superficial feet LUMBER, PRO-VISIONS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BOATS, and all her Appurtenances. The Vessel was Remetalled and Repaired in New York, in December, 1874, and there classed *Al2, for Four Years in American Lloyds. She was again Remetalled and Repaired at MELBOURNE, in November, 1876, at a Cost of about £1,000 and supplied with the New Suit of Sails referred to at a Cost of over £200, and was then certified by the Surveyor to the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters Association Limited, as being fit to Carry Dry and Perishable Cargo to

Rice on 14 feet Draft. She is a fast Sailing Vessel, and is in Complete Order for Sea on the shortest notice. has Four BOW TIMBER PORTS, two in the Lower Hold 32 x 32 inches, and two in the Tween Decks

any part of the World. She Carries

580 tons of Coals or 800 tons Light

Cargo of 40 cubic feet, 9,000 piculs of

 40×28 inches. For further Particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of

the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Austioneer. Hongkong, June 18, 1877.

SPANISH CONSULATE. TTO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at

the Offices of the Marine Department, Manila, on the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., the Spanish War-Vessels "BERENGUELA" AND "CIRCE" (declared by the Government "useless for further service.").

Conditions of Sale, Inventory, Form of Tender, and all other Particulars respecting the above, can be obtained at the Offices of this Consulate. The upset Prices of the Vessels will be

Corvette "CIRCE"..... \$ 5,278.27 and no offer will be received which does not exceed these amounts.

Frigate "BERENGUELA" ... \$20,926.98

A. FARAUDO, Consul for Spain. Hongkong, June 12, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers. FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI. The Steamship Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports.

on FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877. FOR MANILA. The Steamship "ESMERALDA." Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 30th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MAGG. HEATON. Hongkong, June 26, 1877. FOR BWATOW, AMOY & FOODHOW. The Steamship

on SATURDAY, the Suth Inst., at Noon. For Breight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The British Steamship "MIKADO," BARULAY, Master, shortly expeoted from SINGAPORE, Will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agenta S. B. Mikado. Hongkong, June 28, 1877. FOR WLADIWOSTOCK AND

• MICOLAJEFSK. The German Steamship "ATALANTA," PETERSEN, Master, shortly expected from Singapone, will have immediate despatch as aboves For Freight or Passage, apply to SIMMSSHE & Co.,

shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HIOGO. The A 1 British Ship "DAPHNE," A. ARENDRUP, Master, will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.,

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Schooner "PANOLA." LUNT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have

early despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

P. HYLAND, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

The A 1 British Barque

" FORMOSA,"

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 14, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Barque " CHINAMAN," MACKENZIE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. jy14 Hongkong, June 14, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship "STRACATHRO," J. T. MILLAR, Master, will load here for the above Port,

and will have early despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877. FOR HONOLULU. The A 1 American Bark "HARRIET N. CARLTON,"

and will have early despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

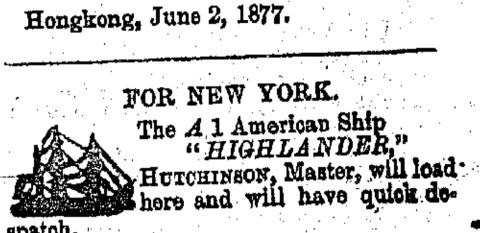
G. T. HARKNESS, Master, Will

load here for the above Port,

Hougkong, June 1, 1877. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Clipper Ship "GRYFE, T. ROBERTS, Master, will load

have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOCEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

here for the above Port, and will



apatoh. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "THOMAS LORD," HALL, Master, will lead here and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877. FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark The A 1 British Bark "ROBERT HENDERSON,"
GUNN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 11, 1877. FOR NEW YORK, The A 1 British Ship "HANNAH LAW,"

ROBERT GREIG, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOCEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chineses

TAT ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, 167 the usa of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready as this Office-Price, \$1 each; ORINA MAIL Office.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP AMBOTO, FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby notified, that the Cargo will be landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned (the Hongkong Wharf and Godowns, Wanchi), whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Goods remaining in store after the 28th

Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be sent on, unless notice to the contrary be received before 4 p.m. To-day.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MEYER & Co.,

Hongkong, June 21, 1877.

GERMAN STEAMER GALATEA. Böhme, Master, FROM HAMBURG via SINGAPORE,

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be ob-

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Goods remaining in Store after the 29th

Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 o'clock To-day. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

> WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents S. S. Galatea.

Hongkong, June 22, 1877.

GERMAN STEAMER BELLONA. AHRENS, Master, FROM HAMBURG vid SINGAPORE.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed, that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be ob-

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Goods remaining in store after the 80th

instant will be subject to rent, Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by WM. PUSTAU & CO., Agents, S. S. Bellona.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Pacific Mail S. S. UITY CF TOKIO, are hereby notified that their Goods are now being langed and stored at the Company's Go-

down, where immediate delivery can be obt aned. No Fire Insurance has been effected. RUSSELL & Co.,

Hongkong, June 25, 1877. GERMAN BARK BATAVIA,

C. HAESLOOP, Master, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alonguide. Cargo impeding the discharge of the

Vessel will be landed and stored at Consigness' risk and expense. SIEMSSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, June 25, 1877.

BARQUE CHINAMAN, FROM

LONDON. TIHIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their

Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-

signees' risk and expense. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

ANADYR MOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per B. Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Conalgness, before To-DAY, at 11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Battur-DAY, the 80th Instant, at Moon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUMY, Agort.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES. MOTION TO CONSIGNADA

ONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. or POURY.

Ex Hoogly. JCM (in diamond) 18 bags } from Galle, Cinnamon,..... Hougkong, June 15, 1877.

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Meither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Cres of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co. HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co. HIERONIMUS, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koch,—Landstein & Co.

Есно, British barque, Captain Tozer.-Arnhold, Karberg & Co. ROBT. HENDERSON, British barque, Capt. John J. Gunn. - Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. BROWN BROTHERS, American ship, Capt. D. S. Goodell.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John C. Dawes, - Douglas Lapraik & Co. VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m. sch'ner. Capt. Wm. Wright .- Borneo Co., Limited. CORINNE, British barque, Captain Wm. Robertson. - Wieler & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR TAIWANFOO AND AMOY. The British Steamer " HOLYROOD," A. McVicar, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 30th Instant,

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 27, 1877.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY

THE Company's S. S. CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched hence to San FRANCISCO VIA YOKOHAMA ON MONDAY. July 2nd, instead of on the 80th Instant, as previously advertised. · Kussell & Co.,

Hongkong, June 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. June 26, Olympia, German steamer, 777, F. Nagel, Salgon June 22, Rico.—Siemssen

June 26, Diomed, British steamer, 1241, M. H. F. Jackson, Shanghai June 28, Tea. -Butterfield & Swire. June 27, Golden Horn, British steamer, 1023, G. Alton, Saigon June 22, Rice. WM. PUSTAU & Co.

June 27, Thingvalla, Danish steamer 1577, Molsen, Saigon June 23, Rice and General.—Landstein & Co. June 27, Teheran, British steamer, 1671, A. H. Johnson, Shanghai June 24, Mails

and General. - P. & O. S. N. Co. June 27, 1.30 p.m., China, German steamer, 648, J. C. Ackermann, Sh nghai June 23, 10 a.m., General and Treasure (\$17,000).—SIEMBSEN & Co. June 27, Taiwan, British steamer, 408,

M. Young, Tamsui June 20, Taiwanfoo 23, Amoy 25, and Swatow 26, General. Douglas Laprain & Co. A steamer coming in from the West.

DEPARTURES. June 26, Bellona, for Bangkok. 27, Anadyr, for Shanghai. 27. Norna, for Swatow.

> 27, Lizzie H., for Manila. 27, H. N. Carleton, for Honolulu. 27, Rotterdam, for Touron. 27, Stracathro, for San Francisco.

CLEARED. Thomas Lord, for New York. Dauphine, for Foochow. Diomed, for London, &c. Anazi, for Haiphong. Montgomeryshire, for Salgon.

PASSENGERS Arrived.

Per Diomed, from Shanghai, Mrs Danenberg, Mr and Mrs Carvalho, Master Purcell, Master Mesay, and 18 Chinese. Per Teheran, from Shanghai, Mesers Ray and servant, W. Samuel and servant, W. Pustau and servant, E. Clayton, W. Rausby, and 125 Ohinese.

Per Taiwan, from Amoy, &c., Lieut. Boyer, R.N., Capt. Stott, Mr Davis, 2 European deck, and 81 Chinese. Per Golden Horn, from Saigon, 19 Chinese

Per Thingvalla, from Saigon, 15 Chinese. Per China, from Shanghai, 23 Chinese.

Departed. Richardson, Messes Rowe, C. Burgorjee, W. Webster, Heckscher, and Watson, -From Marseilles, Messrs Fonzalin and Stokes, Mr and Mrs Lay, Mesers Davies, Philips, Lebas Rikmon, Deacon, Johnston, Vasselou, Sister Marie Justine and 8 others, Vernet, Thomas, and Monsigr. Petit jean.

Per Norna, for Swatow, 140 Chinese. Per H. N. Carleton, for Bonolulu, 2 Europeans, and 368 Chinese. Per Rotterdam, for Touron, 20 Chinese. To Depart.

Per Diomed, for London, Capt. Slack; for Singapore, 20 Chinese deck. Per Anati, for Haiphong, 20 Chinese, Per Montgomeryshire, for Salgon,

SHIPPING REPORTS The British steamer Diomed reports Fine weather, detained 8 days at Woosung. The British steamer Golden Horn reports : Light winds and fine weather throughout

The Danish steamer Z'hingvalla reports Calms and fine weather throughout. On the 22nd inst., spoke the German schooner Louiss bound North. The German steamer China reports:

After leaving Shaughai had strong N.E. winds and very high sea from the Eastward, 1080 then ine weather with light Southerly winds and calms to port.

The British steamer Talwan reports Left Tamsui 20th. Had light Westerly winds to Taiwanfoo. Left Taiwanfoo on the 28rd | str. Holyrood in port. strong Northorly winds and heavy N.E. con to the Percadores. Thence to Amoy Ine weather. Left Amoy on 25th, strs. in port i.H.M.S. Hornet, Teviot and Holyroot. Had light airs and caims to Swatow. Left Swatow 28th, strs. in port | Hwai Yuan, Carlsbrooks, Tientsin, and Hochung. Light variable winds and fine weather to port;

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close i-For SAIGON.

Por PERNAMBUCO, at 8 p.m. Friday, the 29th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. | will offer rewards for information that | opinion of our Postmaster General, applies

MAILS will close:-For MANILA. Per ESMERALDA, at 9.80 a.m., on

as previously notified. For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.-Per CITY OF TUKIO, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 2nd July, instead of as previously notified. Correspondence for Registration will be received up to 30 minutes before the above

Saturday, the 30th inst., instead of

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET .--The English Contract Packet TEHERAN will be despatched with the Mall for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 30th Inst

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .-The French Contract Packet HOOGLY, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 7th July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Marseilles & to Balgon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

MEMOS, FOR TO-MORROW. Shipping.

Goods per Amboto undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY Established A.D. 1841.

A. B. WATSON & Co. FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS. Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

1MPORTERS Dauggiers' Sundries. Nursery Requi eitze, Toiler Requisites, English, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters. The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877

JUDGING from the proclamation from the Taotai of Formosa with reference to the introduction of telegraphs into that island, which we published a few days ago, there seems to be no doubt that the benighted aborigines of Formosa will shortly enjoy what a learned correspondent of this paper recently described as "alternating and intermittent telegraphic sointillations of light," by which, presume, was meant telegraphic intelligence. The proclamation states that a these,scheme for the formation of telegraphs between north and south Formosa has received imperial sanction, and that the Taotai has already despatched officers to survey the route from Tamsui to Takow between which places the first line is to be erected. This section, it is added, will be continued to other places, the lines being put up in future as required. The Taotai is particularly careful to impress upon the people that the entire scheme will be carried into effect by the Chinese authorities themselves-"even the mechanics to be employed are to be Chinese subjects"—and that it "will not have the slightest prejudicial effect upon the people."

IT is to be very much regretted that the perpetrators of the brutal murder on the Sowkewan road on the 14th instant cannot be brought to justice. We have Per Anadyr, for Shanghal, Miss May had two horrible and unprovoked murders in the Colony within the last two weeks, occurring in point of fact within a few hours of each other, and in neither has the guilt, so far, been brought home to any one. Brutal, however, as was the murder in Aberdeen Street, it affords no comparison in deliberate brutality with the fearful crime committed on the Sowkewan Road. An old man, 79 years of age, starts from Hongkong for Sowkewan in the morning for the purpose of selling joss sticks and joss-paper. Arriv ed between Sowkewan and Stanley he is stopped by two of his countrymen, and robbed of the few cash he has about him. Not satisfied with this, the robbers request him to sign a chit to his son asking for money for his ransom—the scoundrels intending to "tie-up" the old man until the money was forthcoming-and on the THE punishment of Mr Chun Ss Kai, a hack him about with their swords, apparently leaving him lying in the roadway under the impression that he was dead. He was chopped on his head, arms and sentence, passed on Mr Chun by the learned logs; one blow had completely severed a Chief Justice, for contempt of Court in was severely chopped in three places. from the 14th to the 25th, when he The jury has returned a verdict Chun Sz Kai's imprisonment. of wilful murder against two men unknown, and the probability is they will never be discovered. The deceased was able to state before he died that the attack was made by two men, both of whom were strangers to him. It is said that a great deal of reverence exists amongst the Chinese for old age, but when we find an old man of 79 years thus deliberately mutilated for a few cash, one's faith in the existence of this and claus in liable to become a little the the efficial or diplomatic mell-page. We trust that the Generalicut This reference to registered lations in the

will lead to the conviction of the offenders in both these cases.

A FEW days ago we called attention to the outrageons delay that has taken place in the publication of Mr Grosvenors report on the Mission to Yunnan, and pointed out the absurdity of the excuse that had been offered by the Government for its non-appearance. The only excuse that has been hitherto advanced for keeping the public ignorant of the contents of the report for more than six months after everybody expected to know all about it, has been that Sir Thomas Wade was preparing a memorandum on the Yunnan and Chefoo business—a work that at the outside ought to be satisfactorily accomplished in a week. will be seen, however, from the following remarks that occurred in the House of Commons on the 17th May that another excuse has now "cropped up," namely, that the Foreign Office has so much printing in hand that it is unable to print off the voluminous papers relating to the Yunnan affair, although we are promised them shortly. This excuse is no better than the previous one. It is preposterous to suppose that important State papers are kept secret for weeks and even months to suit the convenience of the printer. If the Government desired, it could have every paper and every document in Downing-street printed within a month, and hundreds of London printers would be glad to undertake a contract for the work at usual rates The simple fact is that the Government. for reasons best known to itself, has not desired the Yunnan papers to be made public up to the present time. If the Government is so "anxious" (vide Mr. Bourke's remarks below) to have Mr Grosvenor's report published, we should like to learn how it happens that Mr Davenport's report on the trading capabilities of the country traversed by the Mission-a comparatively unimportant document, especially from a statesman's point of view-has been published, while the contents Mr Grosvenor's report are still kept profoundly secret. The greatest secrecy has been observed in regard to the results of the mission to Yunnan and it must be perfectly clear to everyone who thinks at all on the matter that neither the time required by Mr Wade to prepare his memorandum, nor convenience of the printer, is in any way accountable for the extraordinary delay that has taken place in the publication of this report. We direct attention to these matters, because it seems to us that for a Government to up such trumpery excuses. these under such circumstances is derogatory to, and unworthy of, the posttion of the administration of any enlightened country. If it is inconvenient to the Government to bring forward the matter just now, why does not Mr

Bourke or Lord Derby say so, and not offer such contemptible excuses Mr Holt (for Mr M. Stewart) asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs when the report of Mr Grosvenor's mission to Yunnan, with the remainder of the papers connected with the Margary Expedition, and also the papers of the recent Convention between Sir Thomas Wade and the Chinese Government, would be laid upon

Mr Bourke said. I can assure the hon member that Her Majesty's Government are as anxious as he is that these papers should be produced as soon as possible, but there are a great number of other papers of a very voluminous character now being printed at the Foreign-office. These papers are now in a very forward state, and they will be presented to the House as soon a possible, taking into consideration importance and the voluminous character of these and the other papers which are now being printed by the Foreign-office.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

WE are informed by the agents (Mesars Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the S. S. Glenfalloch left Singapore for this port on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

THERE will be a Court of Enquiry at the Harbour Master's Office at 11 o'clock on Monday next, the 2nd July, to investigate into the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamer Thales.

Ar the Marine Court to-day, four seamen

belonging to the British ship Hannah Law were charged with refusal of duty. They denied the charge, but said they wanted their discharge. They were ordered to return on board their vessel.

deceased refusing to socede to their literate and hong-master of Canton, which request, they proceeded to deliberately we recently noticed, has greatly agitated the native merchants here; and the come motion has taken the shape of a petition to the Governor for a commutation of the bone of the right hand, while his head giving false evidence during the hearing of a case in Summary Jurisdiction. Wounded thus, the deceased lingered prayer of this petition has been refused and the charge of conspiracy will therefore be proceeded with at the expiration of Mr

We have been courtequaly favoured by Mr Du Pousy, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes, with the following telegram !-"Passagers Mei-kong sauves, moins

Arathon Madras; cargaison malles perdues

excepté plis chargés, valises diplomatiques." This we presume means that all the passen-gers on board the lost steamer were saved except one, "Arathon Madras,"-probably of Madrae; and that the freight-mails were lost, with the exception of registered letters

only to the mails for the Continent and France, as the Agent, it is feared, would not have opened the London Mail and could not be in possession of the plis charges addressed to England.

Wong Apo, the prisoner who was lately sentenced by Sir John Smale to be flogged, and whose whipping was either postponed or remitted by H. G. the Governor, has lately been giving sat trauble to the Gaol anthorities. It atural to a scoundrel of the Apo class, he waxes fat and kloks return for lenience displayed towards him. This worthy nearly succeeded the other night in breaking out of his cell; and it has been found advisable to appoint a Commission (consisting of Messrs Russell and Stewart) to inquire into the circumstances of the affair. The prisoner complained of continual ill-treatment in Gaol.

THE N. C. Daily News of the 28rd inst. contains the following items of news :--

Telegraphic news has been received to the effect that the Loudoun Castle arrived at Suezat 3 p.m. on the 21st inst. She left Singapore at 11 p.m. on the 2nd, and therefore made the passage from that port to Suez in 18 days 16 hours, or from Woosung to Suez in about 26t days. We understand that the local agents do not expect to receive news by telegram, of the arrival of the Gleneagles at Suez.

We hear that the steamer Ping-on has been chartered by the China Merchants Company for twelve months, to convey cost from Nagasaki.—The Soochow left last evening for Ningpo, on which line it understood she is to run in opposition the China Merchanta Company.

> Police Intelligence. (Before C. May, Esq.) June 27, 1877.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY. Mr George Taufer and Edward Taufer belonging to the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Fire Engine house, were summoned by James Smith and George Brown privates H. M. 28th Regiment, for an assault on them on the 15th June 1877.

Mr Sharp appeared for the prosecution. Mr Francis for the defence. Mr Sharp asked that the two cases, for onvenience sake, might be taken together Mr Francis objected. He thought each

case should be taken separately and according to the copies of the summonses, serve on his clients, there were four separate cases one complainant against one defendant forming a different case. The Magistrate said he had only originals, and he would amend them so that

ship would adjourn the case for fresh summonses to be taken out. Mr Francis remarked that the disadvant age of the cases being taken together would be the inability of the defendants to give

evidence for each other.

Francis objected to the amendment, his Wor-

they might be taken together. If

Mr Sharp said he was quite prepared have the case adjourned, when he would take out a fresh summons, and possibly he might then frame the charge in another

After a little more discussion. Mr Francis consented to the amendment, and the two to reverse the positions of complainants and cases were tried as one case. ing his regret at having to proceed against two men who had with one or two exceptions borne an exceedingly good character, and who had distinguished themselves so well in the last typhoon that they were highly commended for what they did. For this he was all the more sorry that he should have to prosecute them for such a cruel and serious

assault as that now laid to their charge.

James Smith, a private H. M. 28th Regiment, was called: -On the evening of 15th instant, I went out to take a walk with George Brown. I was perfectly sober Brown was rather drunk, t.e., not sober. He could, however, walk steadily and knew what he was about. About 9.30 p.m. we were walking about the Praya arm-in-arm. was on the outer side. I had my arm linked into Brown's. Before we arrived at the defendant's engine house, we met an Indian watchman, and Brown said something to him. I pulled him off. He did not strike him. I am quite sure of Each of us had a care in our hand, a light cane only. I did not see Brown do anything to anybody else. When we passed the engine house. I believe I saw the 1st defendant. G. Taufer, standing in an arch-way with another man. We were still walking arm-in-arm. After we passed the engine house two or three yards. I heard a voice coming from the rear, which said in English, "Get off to the barracks, you English cowards." sure these were the words. Upon hearing these words. I let go Brown and walked back towards the engine house, because the voice came from that direction, and there was nobody else in the street as far as could see. I did not touch any one before this nor did I see Brown do anything to anybody. I saw the 1st defendant come from under the arch-way to meet me. He used words pretty much the same as had heard before. I said, "What do you mean by that?" He then made a blow at me with something in his hand. I cannot esy what that comething was; it was black and I thought then it was a Policeman's but I avoided it, and caught it on the upper part of my arm. heavy blow and left a mark. It has gone off now. He made several blows at me then but I dodged them. He also tried to kick me several times, aiming the kicks at a vital part of my person. While he was doing this and while I was dodging off from him, I said "Wait a bit, listen to reason." He replied "That is all you b --- English talk about reasons." I then took off my coat, attempting to defend myself, and came upon Brown, as I was backing all this time. threw my coat towards Brown, I must have dropped my cane when drawing off my

Mr Sharp! You then squared tip at him, The Magistrate: That is rather suggestive.
Mr Francis said hitherto all the answers had been obtained suggestively.

Mr Sharp: Mr Francis has no right to say

the engine house, and I went towards him.

so : I consider it a very improper remark to Mr Transis | I consider it a very correct

Mr Sharp: I think it a very improper remark; I suppose I know how to cond at a prosecution.

The Magistrate said Mr Francis had not taken objection to the question, only it had struck his Worship as being leading.

Mr Sharp said the question was rather in favour of the defence than of the prosecution. Mr Francis said everything tended to make up a story, and the witness had his memory refreshed every time. Continued :-- I was then dragged into the

engine house. I saw a woman under the

arch who had a bamboo in he hand. I was

noticed another European besides the 1st

defendant, but I cannot identify him. There

then thrown down in the engine house. I

were several Chinamen, and I was beaten. The 1st defendant kicked me several times, and I got my head under a perambulator. Some one came running into the engine house. I had by that time received two or three blows on my head. The persons in the shed then left me; there seemed to be a disturbance going on in another part of the shed. I did not think I was cut through the skin then. I could not very well recollect after that time what occurred. I then got up and ran out of the shed. My shirt was torn, and I could not say whether I had blood on my clothes then or not. When I left the shed I noticed the 1st defendant followed me with something in his hand. I did not know what occurred after this. I believe I was knocked down outside the shed. The next thing I recollect was meeting a Policeman. I could not recollect things after I came outside, because I became partially insensible. The Policeman came back with me to the shed. At this time I noticed I was covered over with blood, from a cut on my head. I saw then a number of persons standing round the engine house. I saw Brown there. The engine house was rather dark. The night was rather a dark night. The 1st defendant then gave me into oustody. The policeman left me in charge of a Sikh Constable while he went back to the engine house to get Brown and Taufer to go up to the Station. We all went up together. I had my belt on when the policeman came, and it was not taken off before this. It was taken off by the policeman. When at the Station, we were charged with assault and put into a cell. Some policemen then washed the blood off my face. I was covered all over with blood. I remained in the cell all night. (Jacket produced; it was smeared all over with blood).

Mr Sharp:—Are these stains of blood Witness:-- I believe so.

Mr Francis: --- Very liberally diluted. Continued:—I was admitted into Hospital after this for treatment on account of the cut on my head. I am still a patient there, have not been discharged yet. My shirt was stained also, but my clothes had been sent to wash when I was admitted into Hospital. The charge of assault against me was dismissed.

Mr Francis at this stage asked the Court to discharge the 2nd defendant, as there had been no evidence against him. An assault was a personal complaint, and there was no complaint. The Magistrate said the witness only

spoke to what he knew himself: there might be things against the 2nd defendant which he did not know. His Worship could not scoede to Mr Francis' request, as he wished to hear all the evidence first.

Mr Francis then applied that, in the interest of justice, the Court would re-open the former case, or put in that case as evidence. The Magistrate said the Court had power

defendants, and had sometimes exercised it. Mr Sharp briefly opened the case, express- He could not say what he might do in this case, but he had the power. By Mr Francis:—I am a Military prisoner

> at present. An Officer in Court said this was a mistake; witness was not a prisoner yet. Continued :- I had leave up to 10 o'clock,

but I stopped away all night. I was not

told by any one in the barracks that I was a He then proceeded to narrate the facts of prisoner for over-staying my leave. I was admitted into Hospital on the 17th inst. was escorted down after the case was over to the guard room, but was sent to my room from there. On the night of the 15th inst., Brown and I went down the Praya by a side street. We met a watchman at the corner. My companion rushed at him because he was half-drunk. He did not strike He only shouted at him. We were walking in the middle of the road when we saw G. Taufer leaning against the arch. We could not have reached any one on the sides of the road, as we were in the middle There was no person walking in the street. saw no Chinaman dressed in white passing along. I believe the 1st defendant meant his remarks for us, but why he used them l could not say; it could not have reference to what Brown did to the watchman because the distance was too great. I felt insulted and went up to the 1st defendant to ask for an explanation, and the answer I got was a blow on the head. I swear I did not squareup at him then. When I got my coat off, I ofosed with him and attacked him. I did not reach him: I did not get hold of what he had in his hand, because he went away from me into the engine-house. As he went in, he called out something, and a number of men came out and surrounded me outside the engine room. I was then dragged inside along the ground, having first been pulled I don't recollect at any time having hold of G. Taufer. I could not have grappled him because when once on the ground had no chance. When I got out of the engine house, I was followed out by 1st dea fendant. When I was on the ground and the 1st defendant was bumping my head, I did not appeal to him to let me go, but] called out for help. I could not do anything else except calling out because he had his hands on my throat. The defendant left me because I believe his attention was drawn away elsewhere. There was a crowd outside. I had no recollection of being on the ground again after I came out of the engine house. I don't recollect that after I got the policeman to accompany me into the house, that I challenged the let defendant to a fight. I did not challenge him at the Staction, nor was I violent either on the way or at the Station. I did not call the defendant aliar nor did I speak at him. Brown might have tushed a Chinaman on the road that night without my seeing it, but it was exceedingly coat, and I have not seen it since. I don't think I said snything while I took off my unlikely that I would not have seen it if the push was of a serious nature at all. I did coat. The 1st defendant then walked into not say anything at the Police Court that I was knocked down outside the engine house. I did not say so because I did not think it necessary, as I had only to answer the charge of assault. I had only four or five glasses of ale that evening at the National

> come drinks before he left the barracks. Reserved and was unable to lie on the guard had because of the injuries I received.

Tayern. I went to no other public house.

Brown was with me all the time. He had

MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1877.

Werchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon; shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

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6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2 From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

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Palestine		3 k Lunt	1 14	m. 31	n. sc.	597 J	une une	16 34	amegen & Co.		'		· . I
Panola		7 c chwauer		er.	sh.			0 7	ogel, Hagedorn & C	o. :	London	<u></u>	
Polynesia		8 h Gunn			bqe.	000	une	al Tr	hinesa		i .		For Sale
Robt. Henderson		4 k Nicolson] [3rit.	bqe.	290 J 406 F			rnhold, Karberg &	Co.			fo-day
Roderick Hay		4 k Hansen	اي	\m. 3	'		4	- ೧೯೬ ಗ	falchers & Co.		Touron		
Rosina		3 k Dik	I	Out.	pde	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	raay Tuna	2.10	ouglas Lapraik & C	0.			
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San Francisco		2 h daxstoph		Siam.	sh.	I	luna	16	rder		771	• .	Cleared
Siamese Crown		4 k Dudley		Brit.	bqe.	~ 1		10)	transport AV (IC).		San Francisco		Cleared
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Stracathro	•	3 c Hall		Amer	1						.		
Thomas Lord	TY.	3 k Brown	. 1	Brit.	sch.		Juna	23	Borneo Company, Li	ımite	a	. '	
Trelevan Family	er .	4 k Aright	. 1	Brit.	3m.sc.	250	_ 					:	1
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	7 A			ا ا		401	fune	25	Wm. Pustau & Co.		. 17		
WHAMPO	-	Möller	•	Ger.	bqe.	F 40	View	g i	은 kg O. S. N. Co.				
Cap Horn	-	imith		Brit.		405	Luna	21	Vieler & Co.				
Bombay Heironimus		Biehl	-	Ger.	bqe.	1 000	Inne	22	Landstein & Co.	•			1
		Koch		Brit.	bg.	1 400	;				\1		1

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

77 13 RT	Anchor-	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Tuns.	н. Р.	Arrival.	Commander.
Vessel's Name. Curlew Hart Lai Tsa Meeanee Modeste Moorben Patino Tejo Victor Emanuel	5 k 6 h 2 c 6 k 6 c 6 b K. D 6 c	British British British British British British Portug.	gun vessel gun vessel gunboat military hospital corvette gunboat transport gun vessel Commodore's flag-ship	774 465 1200 2591 1405 420 1200 400 3087	3 4 14 4 2 2	160 120 350 60	May 4 May 6 June 9 April 13 May 28 Feb. 23 June 25	E J. Church H. N. Hood M. Louivre Alex. Buller, C.B. John Hope R. pello F. Amaral Commodore Watson

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.				CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.						
Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns,	H. P.	J. Godsil		
Fame Fei Wan Ichang Kin Shan Kiu Kiang Lintin Powan Sauda Sir J. Jeejeebhoy Spark White Cloud Yotsai	700 457 617 69 1890 37 101 140 280 180	Martin Cary Benning, T. Lefevre Hoyland Benning, A.	H. & W'poa Dock Co. Capt. Sands Butterfield and Swire H., C. & M. Sboat Co. H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. Sboat Co. P. & O. S. N. Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. Sboat Co. H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong	An-lan Chen-jui Ching-po Ching-sing Chun-hai Peng-chou-hai Quong-on Shen chi Sui-tsing Tching-tsing Tien-po Wing-po	23 150 230 600 180 150 150 600	1 6 5 3 5 6 6 3	4.00 60 60 150	E. F. Collins Wan Lum Wan E. Choy A Fry Li Ping Tye H. Wade Stewart Bessard C. De Longueville Lam Man Wo		

Yotsai 180 Browne Kwo	ok Acheong	
FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT. June 20, 1877: MERCHANT STEAMERS. Conquest for Wenchow for Shanghai Fleurs Castle for London Han K vang for London Han K vang for London Scindia British Viking for London MERCHANT SALLING-VESBELS. Anna for Melbourne Carl Ludwig for Dunedin German barque Hadda for Sydney Wm. Manson for Australia Woollabra for Shanghai SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR June 20, 1877. MERCHANT STEAMERS.	Soochow	Tayue-fung British MEROHANT SAILING VESSEUS. Albert Victor British barque American barque American barque Fitzroy for London For ward Ho for London H, Bremer British barque British schooner British schooner British ship John Nicholson British ship Katie Flickinger American barque Lady Bowen Lauderdale British barque
China	* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkon	ng. Sopoi

on the head on the other.

surgeon of the Army Medical Department, at present in charge of the Hospital ship I know privates Smith and Brown. The last witness is at present under my He was admitted on the morning He was sent to be treated for the head. The wound was a scalp wound about 11 inches in length; it It was a contused wound caused probably by some blunt in-I think it could not have been was a severe bruise. It was a large cir- care of them for him, while he went up and cular bruise, about 3 inches in diameter; was sparring with G. Taufer, the latter there was also a contusion on the right having a piece of wood in his hand. Both The contusions were caused apparently by Smith cry for help and I took off my coat might have set in from the wound on the then ran to the engine house. I saw Smith not think him sufficiently recovered to leave | three Chinamen around him; they were hospital. He was suffering from the shock | scuffling round. I asked them what they came into hospital the same morning. He pean, who had been standing far over, then was admitted for a lacerated wound on the came forward and struck me with someleft side of the head; his was rather more | thing on my head and cut it (shews a seright side of the head; it is a small punc. The blow must have been a heavy one, tured wound. There was a contusion on as it felled me. While I was on the ground, the left shoulder, also a slight bruise on the I was struck again and became insensible. right shoulder. He is still in hospital. I know I was struck on the ground because The injuries of the two men are of the | I have another cut on the right side of my same nature, so that what applies to one | head. applies to the other.

By Mr Francis:—The wounds on the

heads of the two men might have been pro- | pin. duced by a stick, or been the result of a fall on something. The circular contusion think was very likely caused by a blow from a stick. A mark from a blow of a stick need not necessarily be of an elongated nature, because a wound would extend all Erysipelas might supervens weak subjects from a mere scratch of a pin

or from a pimple. The case was then adjourned. Grant was examined :—I am shipping clerk at Messra Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s. On the evening of the 15th instant, I was in the verandah of my house. I was not before the Magistrate on the 16th inst. I do there on the first instance, but went after. not remember whether I had said that a wards in consequence of hearing a noise in | Chinaman knocked against me or I knocked the street. I know both defendants by against a Chinaman. night. This was about 9.30 to 10 p.m. It was | a tolerably dark night, except that there is | ask the witness on his previous defence, he a gas light between Douglas Lapraik's pre- would ask the Court to put in the deposimisses and the engine house. I looked tions of the previous case, because it would over the verandah and saw three or four not be fair to ask him on any isolated persons in the street and two of them were question. fighting; one of them striking out at the other, while the latter was backing towards | been asking for over and over again. the engine house, the object being to evade | The Magistrate said the witness might the former. Both then disappeared into | be reminded of what he had stated before the engine house. I could not see their on a certain day, and he could answer faces from the darkness. In two or three | whether he had said so or not.

minutes the two men re-appeared. Shortly afterwards a third man appeared; I could said before that he knocked against a Chinot make him out to be a European or a naman or that the Chinaman knocked Chinese. I saw a fourth man appearing on against him and that he had struck him. the scene, and he handed something to the third man. From the distance I was in, having said so. He had not struck a Chithe something looked like a spanner, and I made a remark to a gentleman who was so. with me at the time. The man who had the spanner then went towards the two who | Press) of the case before him, and he was were fighting, and the two turned back prepared to put the reporter into the box. had something in his hand, but what that mit such questions to be asked. He must cast an unmerited reflection upon the clate its benefits, transit passes are still and not to any special class of traders that was I could not say, nor could I say they ask the depositions to be put in, because Supreme Court. That Court with civil and were the same men. When I saw the in the report before him (the China Mail's) criminal jurisdiction is open to all Chinese spanner handed to a man, I thought that it was not stated so. man was George Taufer. I called out to the man "to be careful." I did so because that is not the word. You can only object seeing one man armed with a spanner, some | and the Magistrate permits. harm might result. Whether I was heard | Mr Sharp asked the depositions in the or not, I could not say. I saw a man fall, and soon he disappeared out of my sight by going into the engine room. I then went down stairs and saw a crowd at the covered that he had only said he shoved the entrance of the engine house. I went to Chinaman aside. the crowd and saw the two defendants in the crowd. Brown then came up. He was all over with blood; he putone hand over his head and then showed it to me asking me what I thought of it. There was blood on his face and hand. I saw a Chinese policeman come up, and the 1st defendant gave the soldier into custody The soldier's clothes were covered with blood. Both

the level of the road. The third man came | forward. I did not see him spar up to from the engine house; I cannot say who fight, though he had his hands clenthat man was. I believed him to be the ched. I did not see Smith make a blow 1st defendant. I thought so at the time. | at Taufer; if he had, I would have seen it I first saw, fighting. I came to the conclusion | something and he fell down on the roadthat the instrument was a spanner from its | way near a gas lamp. Smith got up at shining nature. I am sure it was some once and ran for a policeman. I did not sort of metal. I have been connected with hear Mr Grant call out anything; if he the fire engine, and I know the spanner used | did, I did not hear it. I saw some Chinese to be bright. Brown had his belt on when standing about looking on. From where I I saw him. It might have been a China- was I could not see into the engine house. man who handed something to the third man I have spoken of. I did not notice Mr Xavier or Mr Pereira. So far as my o'clock to-morrow (28th). observations go, I did not see anything of

Re-examined;—I did not see any soldiers' belt used at any time. The spanner was

held in the man's right hand. George Brown, a private H.M.'s 28th Regiment, was next called :- On the evening of the 15th, I was going along the Praya towards the barracks with Smith We had been walking round the town, and I was a little under the influence of drink, but I knew what I was about. recollect running against a black man and I said "Who the devil are you?" Smith then asked me to go along with him to the barracks. After this I staggered against a Chinese and I shoved him on one side. As I did so I said "Get out of the way, you pilong." I had a stick in my hand.

Mr Sharp : What did you do with it ! Witness i-I did not use it to the China-

man in any way Mr Francis said really he must object to this. It was only begging an answer. His Worship could not see the objection

to the question. Mr Sharp said if Mr Francis objected, he

would withdraw the question. The Magistrate said he should prefer a witness to tell his own story, and he only allowed an attorney to drag out the story by questions when the witnesses were those who did not know how to relate their tales. His Worship remembered one occ sion when Mr Pollard was engaged in a case, and he insisted that he should question the witness, while his Worship was equally earnest in having the story from the witness in his own words. Mr Pollard therefore complained that the Magistrate had interfered with his functions as coursel, and that if the point was imploted upon, ha

that he might please himself about that, Dr. Wm. F. Samuels was called :-- I am a but his Worship must have the story from the man himself.

Mr Francis said it was only the other day, when he was defending a case in the Supreme Court, that his witness was made to give his story in his own words.

The witness was then told to state, in as precise words as he could, what had hap-

pened that night. He continued and gave similar evidence as the first witness. Taufer had a piece of short instrument of wood or iron in his by a fall or a blow of the fist. hand and struck Smith, who then took off It his coat and belt and asked witness to take L did not notice any other then disappeared into the engine house. I did not notice any on the ankles. | Witness then said as follows:-I then heard These were severe injuries. There and put it down with Smith's on immediate danger, but erysipelas ground. I also threw down my cane. The man has been in hospital ever | lying on the ground, his head was under a has not been discharged yet. I do perambulator. I saw a European and I know Brown also; he were doing to the man, and another Eurothan that of the last witness. vere cut on the left side of the head). I fell is also a slight wound on the down, having been stunned by the blow.

Mr Francis said the doctor had stated to be of a very trivial nature.

Mr Sharp said it had at any rate necessitated that part of the head being shaved Mr Francis said that the shaving was not done by the defendants, and for aught It mattered, the fact of the man's whole head being shaved would not further the charge. Continued :- When I came to my senses I found myself in the Station. (He then posed settlement. When the Court resumed, Mr John described the subsequent proceedings in the Police Court and his admission into Hospital, wherein he is now still a patient. Oross-examined :-- I made a statement

Mr Sharp said if Mr Francis wanted to

Mr Francis said that was what he had

Mr Francis then asked him if he had no

Witness replied that he did not remember naman, and he believed he had not stated

Mr Francis said he had a report (Dail

Mr Francis: It is not for you to permit;

previous case to be sent for.

The witness' statement in the previous case was then referred to, and it was dis-

The examination of the witness was then continued, and was to the same effect as that which he gave in his defence before. Mr L. A. Xavier, a clerk at Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co., was called. He gave similar evidence to that he adduced

before in the former case. Cross-examined :-- When Smith ran up to Taufer, they did not fight. I was defendants appeared to be excited from examined the other day, and I did not may that they fought. I swear to that. Cross-examined :- When I was on the | (Reminded by reading his previous evidverandab, I was about 35 or 40 feet above ence) I only said that Smith pushed did not know who were the two men I think. I saw Taufer strike him with I did not see any fight there.

The case was then adjourned till 12

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

We print below a letter which has been addressed by the Chairman of the Shanghal Chamber of Commerce (Mr F. B. Johnson) to the London Committee, (Mosers Michie, Swire and Barnes), regarding features of the Convention are exhaustively criticised, and attention is called to tion in any future negociation, viz., the institution of a Bonding System of a Currency, and of arrangements for the Conservancy of Rivers and Harbours, and more particularly that of Shanghai.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. Shangbal, 18th June, 1877. this Chamber to an expression of opinion recognition of this principle is a great step on the modifications of, or additions to, gained. existing treaties made by the Convention. As however the Chinese authorities on their | that it would have been a much more conside have already given effect to several venient arrangement if, in addition to the Committee facilities facilities but being on ports, a stignistion and bigg made and and the deduced from these clauses that prejuded to leave being the deduced from these clauses that the right Chinese Government to leave the

culars of the conclusions at which we have

Yunnan Outrage. - With the purely poliwithin the first and second sections, the cussed for many years past without being settlement of which must have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and Committee is of necessity imperfectly length into a consideration of its difficulties. acquainted, I do not propose to deal. may, however, when expressing the extreme | the right of British goods, as such, to regret of the Committee that it has not been deemed politic to insist upon the punish- of a fixed charge in addition to the import ment of those concerned in the murder of dues, but the regulations provided by Rule the late Mr Margary, take occasion to 7 of the "Tariff Rules" attached to the remark that as the persons responsible for Treaty, under which exemption certificates that foul outrage are understood to be are issued, are incomplete and are specially officials in high place, this illustration of defective in making provision for British the perfidious character of the Chinese subjects only to avail themselves of the Government fully justifies the objection privilege. which this Chamber has invariably urged to any reliance being placed on the assur-

authorities unless accompanied by substantial guarantoes. section fixes the amount of indemnity to native control, the transit clauses of the the families of the officers killed in Yun- Treaty became thus for a lengthened period nan, and "on account of claims of British nearly a dead letter, excepting at places merchants arising out of the action of where foreigners were found to make false officers of the Chinese Government up to declarations as to the ownership of goods, the commencement of the present year, at in consideration of small fees. Tls. 200,000."

preferred by British merchants and regis- as well as foreign, passed through the Custom tered in the various Consulates, is not in a House. It varies in amount in different intended for exportation, on payment of a hardship upon foreign shipping resortposition to say whether or not the money agreed to be paid will cover such claims. If, however, the payment of the indem-The Magistrate: Perhaps a belaying nity is understood, as the clause referring entry in the case of goods imported by to it may be taken to mean, to be a con- foreigners, it has been the custom of the donation for, and satisfaction of, all illegal authorities to make it upon the native, mencement of intercourse until now; and importers' hands. But the practice of doing not to the ownership of them. This printo be a bar politically to any complaints so is not uniform. In some cases the tax | ciple has been accepted by the Chefoo against the Chinese Government in respect is collected at the first barrier station in- Convention. to such imposts, then I feel no hesitation | land; in others through the medium of the on behalf of the Chamber in entering a trading guilds at the places of importation. protest against the altogether inadequate It is clear that the tax is either an addi- shall be levied at the port of importation. and unsatisfactory character of the pro- tional import duty, in which case, as regards

> course," deals in its 2nd and 3rd clauses of the Treaty. As the authorities for the the goods after they have left the importers' with the far more serious question of the most part contrive to lavy it at the places hands, and while they remain in the port, administration of justice. The Committee of importation, transit certificates are in- leaves the operation of the exemption fears that the subsidiary manner in which effective to protect the importer against the clause of the Treaty incomplete, and to a the clauses relating to the measures needed impost, for the reform of the Mixed Courts are introduced into this section, will lead the natives to believe that the tendency of the Chinese mind to regard a breach of corea miscarriage of justice, is in harmony with to the Tsung-li Yamen some years ago by munity from taxation under it, seems

Western ideas. Moreover the manner in which the expressed intention of the British Government to revise the rules of the Supreme Court is, as it were, balanced in the Convention by an understanding that the Tsung-li Yamen will invite the Foreign Representatives to consider measures for the more effective administration of justice, is in the opinion of the Committee open to objection.

The construction of the text implies that a comparison may not unfairly be drawn between the defects which experience has shown to exist in the practice of the Supreme Court and the travesty of justice | far from being a general one, and though which is displayed by the Mixed Tribunals at the Treaty Ports.

institute such a comparison would be to the native merchants are learning to appreits advantages and have not been slow to avail themselves of its services.

Every British subject in China is amenable in person and property to its control, its decisions are prompt, and its decrees are enforced. On the other hand, the Chinese trader is practically exempt from jurisdiction. He may defraud the foreigner almost with impunity, and he may evade or postpone payment of his debts, there being no recognized system of procedure available to a foreign creditor under which the property of a defaulter may be sequestrated for the benefit of all to whom he is

indebted. In place of a vague engagement, not binding in point of time, on the part of the Tsung-Il Yamen, to discuss the necessary measures to be adopted, the Committee would have been pleased to see a definite agreement arrived at with regard to the character of the reforms to be Institutedto find in fact provision made as well for ed by a British subject may be brought govern the practice in the Mixed Courts, exemption certificate, transit dues being aries furnished with powers of independent | the export duty. jurisdiction to preside over them.

The Committee believes that elaborated hand in the port-folios of more than one of foreigners claiming the right, never

Trade; and is chiefly concerned with arrangements for opening new ports, and are wanted :-the nettlement of the long-vexed question of Inland Taxation.

the arrangement for the opening of two 28 of the Tientsin Treaty. (See Appendix.) ports on the Yangtsze, two on the coast, and certain points for landing cargo on the Great River, which in the opinion of the Committee forms the one valuable stipula- Imperial Government to make the rule tion of the whole Convention, I have to binding upon the provincial officials.

remark that this measure involves a renun. The Committee cannot conceal its disciation and practical condemnation of the ago by H.B.M. Government.

of the Tientsin Treaty, published about the means arranged to secure it, the framers of year 1868, the Board of Trade declared the Convention take hold of one branch of that H.M. Government did not want any the question of taxation, and dealing with Lord Russell, when Foreign Secretary, that it was desirable to diminish the points of contact between Chinese and foreigners.

The Committee welcomes with great GENTLEMEN, - When the text of the satisfaction the retrastation of an ill-advised in (ctober last, a copy was forwarded by small degree responsible for the troubles taxes ought not to be collected on foreign proposed by this clause would involve. the Secretary to you as the representatives and disasters which have occurred in the of this Chamber in London. Sir Thomas relations between foreigners and Chinese Wado before he left Shanghai promised the | during late years. Instead of assuming that Community a memorandum on the subject foreign intercourse with China is an evil of his late negotiations, which he is under- which requires to be guarded against, the stood to be preparing, and the Committee Convention now virtually acknowledges that would have preferred to wait for the pub. It is a good which requires to be cultivated, the end of Art. I proceeds lication of that document before pledging and the Committee considers that the

The Committee, however, is of opinion

having a swellen ankle on one side and a cut | would retire from the case. He was told | its part would be inconvenient and might | which, in future, foreign trade might be I beg therefore to address you with parti- by common consent, the respective Governments would arrange to appoint Consular and Custom House officials.

Inland Taxation .- The question of Intical part of the Convention comprised land Taxation is one which has been disgoverned by considerations with which the I must be pardoned for entering at some

Imports. The Tientsin Treaty secures exemption from inland taxation on payment

The Chinese Authorities were led by this defect to draw a distinction between foreign ances and engagements of the native goods the property of British subjects and goods which, though of foreign origin, have passed into the hands of the Chinese. Indemnity.—The fifth clause of the first | whole inland trade being practically under | be frankly recognized by the Imperial Lekin .- Difficulties have also arisen with of a commutation of all inland dues fixed at

The Committee being unable to form an regard to the levy of a tax called Lekin. estimate of the amount of the private claims | This tax is imposed upon all goods, native provinces, and is in fact according to native | commutation tax (fixed at one-half the practice an extraordinary import duty. As export duty) and the export duty. the treaties prevent the levy being made on

The remonstrances made from time to time by foreign merchants against the impost at the port of entry, all inland dues design of the Treaty being thus frustrated, may be commuted by a fixed payment. derived strength from the terms of a This privilege must be understood to be Memorandum on treaty revision submitted subject to reasonable limitations. Im-Teeng-Kwo-Fan, the Viceroy of the Two naturally to cease when the goods become

are entitled equally with foreigners to the paid. That is to say, so long as the transit benefit of the commutation clauses of the pass attaches to the goods, no matter where Treaty, and of late years this principle has found, or in whosesoever hands they may obtained extended recognition by provincial officials. Not only has the opposi- | ed of the protection of the pass by distribution formerly raised by the authorities to the issue of certificates to Chinese in Foreign names been much modified. but in some provinces passes are granted from the Yamens themselves directly to natives.

This practice, however, is unfortunately the Central Covernment is apparently becoming alive to the fiscal advantages I need hardly represent to you that to offered by the commutation system, and and along the more distant routes their authority is not as a rule recognized.

On this subject, in a memorial to the British Minister in 1875, the Hankow Chamber of Commerce writes :--

"During the past two years, endeavours "to avail of rights afforded by Treaty of st sending goods to Chunking under Transit "Pass, have been frustrated by the op-"pressive and cruel action of the Kwei-"chow-foo authorities, so that the great "field to be found in the rich and prosreperous districts of Szechuen for foreign "goods is entirely out off, except by sub-"mitting to the enormous exactions on the road of 2 m. 7 c. (instead of the hali "duty of 4 c) on shirtings, and its "equivalent on other goods. The policy "adopted by the mandarins is that of "distressing the merchants by ruinous "delays, and frightening boatmen and

"shroffs by torture and cruel treatment." Exports. -- As regards Exports, the Treaty of Tientsin stipulates that produce purchasthe promulgation of a Code of Rules to down to a port of shipment under an as for the appointment of native function- commuted by a fixed payment of one-half

This stipulation has been, with some notable exceptions, fairly complied with i proposals of this nature for Sir Thomas the authorities during late years; but the Wade's consideration have been ready to his privilege has been frequently abused by the able Consular Assessors who have had tended to be given, to bring down from the wide experience of the evils of the present interior under the protection of transit passes, produce not meant for exportation. Trade.—The third section relates to It is obvious that in order to effect a settlement of the present difficulties there

1st.—A clear understanding between the Governments as to the rights and privileges Opening of New Ports - With regard to conveyed and obligations imposed by Art. 2nd .- A revision of Rule 7, so as to adapt it to give complete effect to Art. 28. 3rd.—An authoritative declaration by the

appointment at the manner in which this policy towards China announced some years subject is treated in the Convention. Instead of a lucid and precise statement of In a minute on the subject of the revision | the object desired to be attained and of the more ports opened, and confirmed the it in inconclusive language, leave their meanopinion expressed some time previously by ing to be determined rather by a process of inference than by direct announcement. Section III plunges into the middle of

the subject without preamble or explanation in this manner :-"With reference to the area within which according to the Treaties in force, lekin

commutation incidentally, as if it were a mere matter of adapting the regulations to an altered state of things consequent upon the opening of new ports, the section near

"At all stich points, except in the case of imports accompanied by a transit duty certificate, or Exports similarly certificated, which will be severally passed free of lekin,

By a negative process of reasoning, it may

foreign goods, excepting within the limits being forwarded inland, such goods are accompanied by an exemption certificate; but it is nowhere in the Convention expressly stated so, and the obscurities in the old treaties as to when the protection to be afforded by transit passes is to commence and when it is to end, are perpetuated.

framing of transit certificates shall prevail at all the ports, and declares that so far as imports are concerned the nationality the person possessing and carrying them is immaterial. These provisions are good so far as they go; but again the conditions of the system to be governed by the proposed rules are only partially set forth, and the same want of completeness and precise definition which characterized Rule 7 of the Treaty of Tientsin is observable here.

The Committee sees no insuperable difficulty in framing rules which would at once protect the revenue and promote the interests of trade, if only the principle laid down by Art. 28 of the Treaty of Tientaln

That principle involved-lat.—The freedom from further taxation of goods of foreign origin on payment at the time of importation of the tariff import duty, and, on being passed into the interior.

one-half the import duty. 2nd.—The right of foreign merchants. to bring down from the interior produce and the want of them entails a peculiar-With regard to the 1st proposition, it

may be remarked :-(a)—It was obviously intended by the Treaty that the freedom from taxation imposts upon British trade from the com- after the goods have passed from the foreign stipulated for should apply to the goods,

(b)—The settlement by treaty of a fixed import duty implies that no further duty The Convention however limits the area goods of foreign origin, it is illegal; or it of immunity to the foreign Settlement at Administration of Justice.—The second is an inland duty, and in that case comes each port and by thus virtually acknowsection, although headed "official inter- within the scope of the commutation clause ledging the right of the authorities to tax

> (c)-The goods being freed from further separated from the transit pass which is the The Vicercy laid it down that Chinese evidence that the commutation tax has been be, they are freed from taxation. Deprivtion, the several packages, or contents of one package, as the case may be, become liable to ordinary local dues.

Neither the Treaty nor the Convention defines the limits of the operation of exemption certificates, and they are in that respect incomplete documents. As regards the second proposition :--

(a)—It is most desirable that the principle should be recognized in the case of exports as well as of imports, that it is to the trade should have the right to bring down from the interior produce intended for exportation, on payment of a fixed commutation

The Treaty unfortunately limits the privilege to British subjects, and the Convention confirms this invidious distinction. (b)—As security for the revenue that the

produce brought down under transit pass will be exported, it is only necessary to provide that payment of transit duty and export duty be made together, or bonds for the same be taken, when exemption certificates are applied for.

To render the rules effective, it is indispensable that they be enforced by an Imperial notification couched in precise and unambiguous terms.

The Committee cannot too strongly condemn the substitution of the foreign Settlement for the port of entry, as the area within which duties in excess of the Tariff import duty cannot be levied.

Fiscal legislation which discriminates between the native and foreigner is most objectionable in principle, and it cannot be too clearly stated, in order to make the Ohinese understand their position, that it is the thing, not the person, which is to be CAMPHOR, 19.00 taxed or freed from taxation as the case may be. It is to be feared that the distinct SALTPETRE, ... 7.10 a 7.75 tion drawn by the Convention between the foreign Settlement and the port, will suggest to the native trader that the privilege of Bank, on demand, 8/11% immunity from lekin is reserved for the foreigner and that the tax may legally be imposed upon Chinese. The authorities Oredits, will probably, if the first clause of the third section of the Convention should be allowed | Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 232 to stand unaltered, continue to levy lekin | Calcutta, from the various guilds, and it will be Shanghai, demand, 744 beyond proof that the goods actually taxed by this means have never left the foregn Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., Settlement. The only certain way to pro. Mexicans, ... teet the trade is to declare that goods of Gold Leaf, ... foreign origin, after payment of import | English Sovereigns, duty, are free from further taxation so long | Australian Soversigns, ... 4.95 as they remain at the port of entry. On Discount, being forwarded inland or reshipped to a non-treaty port, they will be liable to the ordinary dues unless accompanied by a commutation certificate. The quantity of goods actually consumed within the limits of any port is too small to make the question of mere area one of importance on that account, and there will be no more difficulty experienced in defining the limits of the port than those of the foreign Settlement, Oplum. The 3rd clause of section 8 in the Convention deals with inland t zation

on Oplum, and it is necessary that the Committee should point out clearly the serious consequences which the acceptance by the British Government of the concession

By the Treaty of Tientsin, opium is And treating the question of inland tax specially excepted from the honels of the arrangement under which inland-taxation on Imports generally may be commuted by a fixed payment. After the opium leaves the possession of the importer, the Chinese Government in theory are at liberty to tax it to any extent they please. But in practice the power to impose inland duties is limited by the operations of the native smuggler; and the higher the taz, the greater the premium upon evasion.

Olauso 3, which is intended to enable she

is conceded to the Chinese to levy lekin on opium is removed from the control of the Customs, and without limit, inland dues as of the foreign Settlements, and unless, on an addition to the tariff import duty, would prevent evasion, and virtually place in a very large measure the control of the Indian op um revenue in the hands of the Chinese.

This is not a question which concerns the cause of temperance, but is simply one as to whether the production of opium in India shall be discouraged by a premium Clause 4 provides that one rule for the being offered for the growth of the poppy plant in this country over which its cultivation is rapidly extending.

If this clause be agreed to, the Chinese will have it in their power by the imposition of heavy duties to extinguish the Indian Trade, and it is for H.M. Government to decide whether they will permit the Tientsin Treaty to be modified in order to promote such a result.

Omissions from the Convention. - The regret which the Committee feels at being obliged to express an unfavourable opinion with regard to some of the stipulations of the Convention, is increased by the consideration that an opportunity has been lost for pressing upon the Chinese Government the adoption of several measures of direct and real concern to the ordinary commercial interests of the country, which have long been loudly called for.

Bonding System .- One of the most important of these is the establishment of Bonded Warehouses. 1 need not dwell upon the convenience and advantage to trade afforded by a bonded system. They are recognized by every civilized country, tion in the Treaties which throws upon the vessel the responsibility for the payment of duties incurred by the cargo. This hard. ship has been felt more keenly since steamers have so generally taken the place of sailing vessels in the conduct of the carrying trade, coast as well as foreign, and quick despatch has become emential.

Currency.—The absence of a metallic currency, excepting that of copper cash, imposes a burthen upon native industry and foreign commerce which is more onerous than the most oppressive taxation by Government. Commercial transactions are mainly carried on in this country by means of obligations to pay," redeemable in weight of silver, the standard of purity for which varies in every province—it may almost be asserted, in every district-of tha Empire. The standard is supposed to be fixed under the authority of the trading guilds, and to be attested at an assay office, but an assay office does not exist at every commercial centre, and the assayer's certificate does not carry with it the force of a

legal tender. The want felt for a coinage has been partally supplied by the introduction of foreign dollars, which circulate more or less freely in the provinces bordering the Central and Southern coasts, but the value of these coins varies continually, the supply of them is fickle, and as they are not the real money of account of the country. and circulate only within limited areas, their introduction has rather increased than diminished the confusion which attends the settlement of indebtedness, not only between natives and foreigners, but among

the natives themselves. A host of banking agents and shroffs gain their living by levying fines upon the settlement of each transaction in bullion. and I need not describe more fully the hindrances, confusion and loss necessarily entailed by such a system upon trade and

The fitting remedy for this state of things is the lasue of a silver coinage. It is believed that the Chinese Government has had under its consideration for some time past proposals for the construction of a Mint and the organization of a currency, and that representations through the Foreign Legations as to the most effective mode of carrying these proposals into practice would not be received with the disfavour which usually attends foreign recom-

Quotations. Homenone, June 27, 1877. OPIUM.—New Patna, cash....\$5632 Old Patna, cash,... 555 New Benaves, cash, 5432 credit. --Old Benares, cash, 545 New Malwa, cash, 575 exedit, 580 Allowance Taels, 24 a 36 Old Malwa, cash, 595 credit, 600 Allowance Taels, 24 a 48 QUICKSILVER, ... 62.50 a 68.50

Exchange. 30 days' sight, ... 4/01 6 months' sight, ... 4/0g Documentary, 6 months eight, .. 4/1 30 days' (0)

Hongkong Bank, 84 % prem. Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$750 China Traders' ins. Co., \$2,600 Chinese Insurance Co., \$240 Yangtese Inc. Association, Tla. 728) H.R. Fire Ins. Co., \$570 Ohina Fire Ins. Co., \$149 H.K. & W. Dock Co., 30 % dia. H.K. O. & M. S.-boat Co., ? % dis. Shanghal Steam Navigation, Tis. 28 Hongkong Gas Co., 875 Hongkong Hotel Oo., \$624 Ohinese Imperial Loan, £103

Temporature. Taken as Mesers Falconer & Co.'s Pre miss. Queen's Road.) HONGKONS. June 27, 1877.

BALOWETER THERMOMETER-9 A.M.... 1 P.M.... 4 P.M. ... Do; (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 1 P.M. Do. 4 P.M. Maximum ... Do. Minimum over night

Chilles, Dried,

Mixed.

Red,



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle. Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice. Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London.

ALSO, Bombay, Madras, Calcutts, and Australia,

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship TEHERAN, Captain Johnson, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent. Hongkong, June 19, 1277.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUGHING AT YOROHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mall Steamer CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the

United States, and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Brancisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea

Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England,

France and Germany. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 1st July. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. came day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Scaled Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply so the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Contral.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 27, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS. STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, BATAVIA. POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES: ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

SATURDAY, the 7th July, HOOGLY, Commandant REYNIER, with MAILS, BASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.

on the 6th July, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, H. DU POUEY,

Agent. Hongkong, June 25, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TARING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

EUR URIES MOINDENMOD RI CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIO STRAMERS.

apaiched for San Francisco via Yoko. hams, on FRIDAY, the 18th July, at pens taking Cargo and Passengers to-Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghal. Freight will be received on Board until - 4 p.m. of the 12th Proximo. PARCEL PAUKAGES will be received at the Office entil 5 p.m. same day : all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value

of came is transcol. Rotusa Passago Tiebets available for 6 months are issued at a teditotica of 20 pos could on regular rates. For further information on to lifeight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Cucon's Road Central.

G. S. EMORY, Agent. Bongkong, June 21, 1877.

insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of Ohina and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871. LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

(FIRE AND LIFE.) CAPITAL, -Two MILLIONS STERLING.

MHE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Haybour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be reselved, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Honghong, January 4, 1867. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. TYHE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Inaurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insuranse Company,

OHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.) NOTICE.

FIGURES granted at current rates on Marino Risks to all parts of the World. in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits lines. are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

MHE Undersigned are prepared to gran Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia. NORTON & Co.,

Agents,

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

MHE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent. GILMAN & Co.,

Acents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

IMCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER His Majesty King George The Birst,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia. Bire Department. Polloles leaved for long or short periods at

current sates. A discount of 20 % allowed. Life Department Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rases.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872,

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INHE Undersighed Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first cless risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at ourrent rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISH & Co. Hongkorg, January 8, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON,

MIEE Undersigzed have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Centen, Focchow, Sherghai and Hazhow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates,

HOLLIDAY, WISH & Co. Mangkens, October 14, 1809.

Insurances.

MOTICE LONDON & OBJENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Con on is ono which has beer

THE BUSINESS of this Company has
This Day been Transferred to THE
MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. 10:17 By Order of the Proprietors.

WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary. 137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877, and pro-

> THE MARINE INSUBANCE CO. 20, Old Broad Street, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836. CAPITAL,£1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND,....£ 340,000

TATITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSUR-NOE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIver as its AGENT in Hong-

By Order of the Board of Directors. ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co., by any First Class

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London. Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-

SURANCE Co. OF HAMBURG. THIS Company is now Prepared to Issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS thus enabling this Company to accept large

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED. CAPITAL TABLE 400,000, EQUAL TO

\$555,555₁₀₀.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm, CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm. Wong YIK Pun, of the Chun Choong Wins Loo YEE, of the Yee On Firm.

Fong Sory Func, of the Tung Sang Wo Wong Par Cheong, of the San Tye Lee

Pun Pone, of the Wy Sing Firm. Manager-HO AMEI.

TARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan,

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Intimations.

AFONG. PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONORORS:

and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

OF RUSSIA, Wyndham Street, formerly ATRICTIC CLUB. TTAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Easel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Ponches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt-Mountings for

Frames, &c. Rongkong, March 28, 1877.

Ready. Now

No. 8, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Deliars and a Half.

CONTENTS. Chinese Natural Theology. Notes on Chinese Grammar, Door-Stalking in Ohina (Constuded from page 224.) Ohlness Etymology, with a List of Primitives and Key to Shwo-Win

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. On the Twenty-eight Constellations. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Collectanea Bibliographica. Notes and Queries :-The "King Klac" or Nestorian Religion, The Shan of the King of Ch'u.

Rate a Dollcaoy. Domestic Torture. Esop's Fables in Banakrit and Chiapso. Books Wanted, Exchanger, &c.

Tonio Sol-ia Notation in Chine,

China Mail Office Hezakena, New 18, 1877.

Intimations. W. BALL. CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-CINES AND PERFUMES

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876. AH YON.

COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE, No. 57, Praya West, SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL. THE Circulation of THIS PAPER by been very much extended. The fol-

lowing are some of its Agents;-Macao, -Man Chuen Shop, Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Taal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; You Channg Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai

Henng Shop, Sin Choong, Honam. Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong: Woh Shup Loong Hong Amoy. - Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kok

Foothow. Mr Yii Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs. Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Mari-time Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Mari-Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong

Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School | Veal and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop. Ningpo. - Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs. Hankow, -Yee Hing Hong.

Ohefoo. - Yee Shun Hong. Japan .- Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohamo Saigon -- Wohang Hong.

Singapore, -Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong. Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office. Calcutta. -- Mow Sing Company. San Francisco. - Kwong Foong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazetter, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the Interior of

Hongkong, March 10, 1874,

TYWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS. Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr Anyon has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

NOW READY. TENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume, 8vo. Price,

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL, Second Edition, One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50. Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Mullet.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873,

To Let.

TO LET. THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,

D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs Douglas Lapsair & Co. The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from the lat June The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.

Possession from the 1st July next, Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.

Hongkong, May 16, 1877. TO LET.

TTOUSE Noz. 8 and 8, Seymour Terrace. House No. 10, Albany Road, Istely occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kipp. "Blance Villa," Fok-foo-lum, Furnished. DAVID SASSOON, BOMS & Co. Honghong, February 16, 1877.

TO LET. With Immediate Possession. MIHR Upper Part of No. 62, PRAYA, either for Offices or Godown. Apply to ROBERT MORE,

TO BE LET. THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road, late in the occupation of The Bonnes Company, Limited.

Hongkong, June 28, 1877.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

TE TITO COSU DE	Dollar	Mexica	Λ,	Red,		160	·	
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	12			,, Anam,	• ##	50		
	each	· . ,	800	,, Canton, green,	catto	60	·-	
mants, Canton,	pair	\$1.80	-	Mangosteen,	_			٠.
	each	150	140	Music Molons	. each	20-		
19		150	• •	Olima metune,	**	80		
L11-	13.	1	E00	Olives, green, Punti,	catty	- 60	·	
	1 11	70	500	Uranges, (Ocolie) Chan	er	150	120	
	catty	700	. 2	,, (Mand.) coolie	. 37			
,, Hen, .	rtin žyklityki. Liti ad litik	500 2	450	FEDAW.		200	- 	
Tish	•			Parahan C	13	150	180	
ahan Turaka) <u>Jena 19</u>	J OEA	000	Peaches, Sweet,	33	100	80	
bay Ducks, new pe	一道是一篇 医动脉炎	to the second) 1	Pears, Nanking.		800	-	٠.
Mily of the state	. •	og 70 s	60 j.	Punti,		70	50	
fish, Salt,	Ib.	160	150	Ping-senies The co	79 2001			٠.
76 € 18 € 19 € 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	catte	300	90	Plantaine	each	40	30	
		Contract to the		Plantains, common	catty	3 0	20	
	23	110	90	n fragrant	**	40	80	
8,	77	80	70	Plums, Dark-red,		50	40	
Congor		90	80	Valla	?>	UU	TU	

HUNGKUNG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 28, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Bom Brear File Fish, Prunes, Dried, 110 100 Raisins, Muscatel, Fresh Fish, Large 160 150 Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty Frogs, 180 Sugar Cane, Garoupa. 80 Tamarinds. Herrings, : oattv Walnuta, smoked 90 Water Chesnuts, Canton ,, Labrus, catty Water Melon, 120 Live Fish. 120 Lobsters, Miscellaneous. Mackerel. Allapice, Chinese. Mango Fish,

Barley, 1600 1500 Parrot Fish, Bran. 1500 1400 Butter. Perch, 600 500 Candied Orange Peel, . bottle Pomfret, Lemon Capera. Prawns, Chargoal Ray, . 1080 1000 Cheese, American, Rock Flah, Salmon, Canton, Cinnamon, 800 250 100 Citron, Cloves. Shark, young 700 500 Bhrimps, Coccanut Oil, Skato, Coffee, 250 Snappor, 110 Curry Powder. Firewood, Snipe Fish, . pioul

English

750 500

270 220

250

Soles, Fresh 100 Flour, Tench, 160 110 Gram, 3000 2750 Turiles, Small 850 Isinglass White Bait, Lamp Oil, Vegetables Macaroni. IC25 1000 Asperagus, Maco. Bazzboo Shoots, Mango Chutney, , bottle Beans, sprout, Mustard, 180 160 Nutnegr, French from Macao .. Long.

Beet Root, . Bitter Squash, Brancion, Cabbage, Common, Shanghal, Turnip Bohl each

red for pickling ,, Carrots, Salt Carrots, Fresh, English catty Colory, Chinese, Solory, English, Chaumbers,

W. QUINCEY, Acting Impector of Markets,

Pearl Barley,

Pepper (whole)

Pickles.

Salad Oll.

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